

NEW STATE BUILDING.

PLANS FOR THE VIRGINIA LIBRARY

The Contract Has Been Awarded to Richmond Builders and Work Will Soon Commence—A Picture of the House.

The board of State Library building commissioners met in Colonel John Bell Biggers' office in the Capitol at noon yesterday to award the contract for the erection of the State Library building. Several bidders appeared just a few minutes after the fixed hour, but their proposals were, of course, ruled out. The board consists of Governor McKinney, Auditor Marva, Second Auditor Kinyard, Secretary of the Commonwealth Flournoy and Treasurer Harman. All the members were present, and Secretary C. Lee Moore recorded.

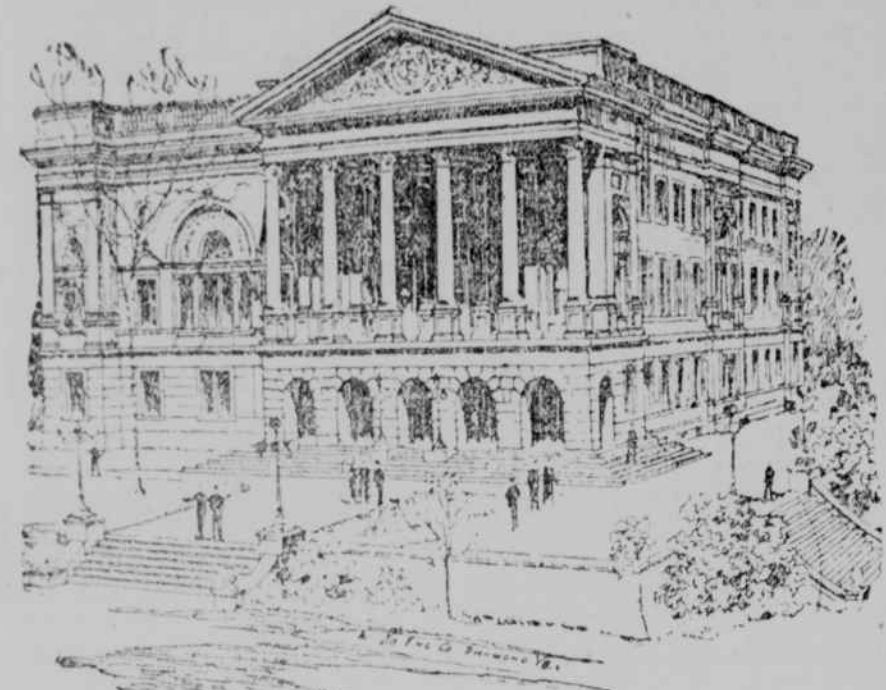
The board sat with closed doors for three hours, and the following bids were then:

In front of the stables of the Governor's mansion will have a frontage of 115 feet on the west line and 151 feet on the south line, which is to run parallel with the Davis House. The general plan of the building is that of the letter L. The style of architecture will be Roman classical in its most classical period as exemplified by the works of the most illustrious artists adapted by the Romans from structures in Greece. The materials to be employed in the exterior of the building are buff bricks and buff terra cotta. Either marble or granite will be employed in the construction of the stylobate or lower story. The main portion, fronting west, will be developed in an artistic manner in five intercolumniations, crowned with a pediment, in which the coat-of-arms of the State will be introduced in relief in stone.

FIRE-PROOF.

The interior of the building will be constructed in a strictly fire-proof manner, consisting of steel beams, trusses and other metal work, in connection with terra cotta fire-proof materials. The building will be in its entirety a strictly first-class fire-proof structure, erected on the best-known modern principles.

The building is planned to accommodate the State offices now in the basement of the



THE NEW LIBRARY AS IT WILL APPEAR

oughly discussed: J. M. Newell, of Richmond, \$197,543; John P. Pettibone & Co., of Lynchburg, \$177,200; W. O. Burton & W. A. Chesterman, of Richmond, \$158,361; J. W. Lamberth & Co., of Roanoke, \$200,000; J. E. A. L. Pennock, of Philadelphia, \$173,487; Frank N. Carver, of Washington, \$175,293.35; Valentine, Brown & Co., of Wilmington, N. C., \$182,663.00; M. T. Levman & Co., of Louisville, Ky., \$188,811. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Burton & Chesterman, of this city, as the lowest responsible bidder.

THE BUILDING.

The new State Library building, which is to be erected on the slope of Capitol Square

RUSSIAN JEWS AND CHOLERA.

Rev. Mr. Callisch Takes Exceptions to a Statement of Dr. McGuire.

Editor of The Times: It was with considerable pain that I read in the article on the cholera by Dr. Hunter McGuire, in The Times of the 25th instant, the statements that "doubtless the Russian Jews first brought the germ to Hamburg," and that "these Jews are now probably carrying the disease to us."

I was pained that so scholarly a gentleman should, in the first place, be so greatly mistaken, and that, secondly, he should, by the prestige of his scholarship and authority, give so wide a hearing to so unkind and dangerous an error. It has been conclusively and convincingly proven that the Russian Jews did not bring the cholera to Hamburg. Mr. Harold Frederic, the European correspondent of the New York Times, has shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that the cholera was brought to Hamburg in cargoes from Rotterdam. Further a significant fact that the Jews of Russia, while not enjoying complete exemption from the disease, have had a large immunity from its ravages, in the first place, and, secondly, from death, even after it had been contracted. And, further still, those emigrant exiles from Russia, though pent in barracks, in ghettos, and subjected to every kind of inhuman treatment, yet even then, were less sufferers from the scourge than the free citizens of Hamburg itself.

It is the old, old story that the Jews have been the scapegoat of the sins of the world. From the time when the "black death" ravaged all Europe during the fourteenth century, when the Jews were hounded and butchered because they had, according to the popular idea, poisoned the wells, through every epidemic and plague that has swept over the world since, it has been always the Jews—the Jews. And for all ways the same reason the Jews, as a rule, have ever been the least sufferers from the diseases. And now, long past high noon of this nineteenth century, a gentleman of the standing and scholarship of Dr. Hunter McGuire says again "the Jews." It is as untrue as it ever was, and as cruel as it is untrue.

Even if they were the innocent and unwilling media of the transmission of the cholera I might almost be tempted to say that it is but just and poetic retribution upon the nations of the world for their selfish silence during the period of Russia's barbarous treatment of the Jews. No sense of humanity, and I might add, not all the Christianity of the world, moved a single power to interference in behalf of the human beings so inhumanly treated, because the tormentors were professing Christians of the strictest orthodox type and the unhappy victims were nothing but Jews. Now that Russia's conduct threatens their own safety the powers first begin to learn of the cruelty and move about to save themselves.

That here in free and enlightened America the voice of the proslavery rabble might be raised in the old refrain of played-out centuries might perhaps be awaited, but that a gentleman standing so high in the ranks of the most beneficent of professions and through so wide a reaching medium as The Times should echo it excites surprise and indignation with grief, and I earnestly trust Dr. McGuire may have seen his error.

Respectfully,
EDWARD N. CALISCH,
Rabbi Congregation Beth Ahaba.

An Unfortunate Error.

Only one error of moment appeared in Sunday's mammoth edition of The Times. By the unfortunate substitution of the word "died" in the place of "resigned," in a sketch of the First National Bank, it was made to appear that Mr. Isaac Davenport, Jr., whose many friends rejoice in his daily association and receive pleasure and profit from his kindly words of wisdom, had been succeeded in the presidency on account of illness.

The corrected sentence reads as follows: "Mr. Isaac Davenport, Jr., who resigned last year, was at the head of its affairs for twenty-three years, and under his management the First National prospered and rapidly took first place among the best banking establishments in Richmond." Mr. Davenport's resignation and affectionate regard of the public than Mr. Isaac Davenport, Jr. His prominent career and the familiarity of the people with his history make plain the erroneous character of the statement.

Property Transfers.
Richmond.—George Burrell and wife to Fannie Burrell, 15 feet on east side Thirty-first street near O. St.

E. A. Howe and others to George Burrell, 25 feet on east side Thirty-first street near O. St.

William Cullingworth's devisees to Allen

THE DAY CELEBRATED.

HAPPY GERMANS AT THE PARK.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Anniversary of the Landing of the German Pioneers in America.

Two hundred and nine years ago the first of the pioneers of the German people reached the shores of the United States and settled in Germantown. Yesterday for the third time the German people of Richmond celebrated the event under the auspices of the German-American Association. Blandon Park was the scene of the celebration, and from noon until far into the night the grounds were the scenes of gayety, good-fellowship and merriment.

The park was opened at 10 o'clock, but few reached there until noon. From that time on throngs went out on the cars and crossing the boulevard soon reached the grounds. The day was a perfect one, and gave an invitation to all to come out and enjoy themselves. An autumnal breeze tempered the heat of the sun, and as the evening shades drew near wraps were donned by those who were clad in that, the prettiest of dresses, the white costume.

The scene at the park about 3 o'clock was one of animation and enjoyment. About the grounds had been erected long tables, at which the guests were seated. The tables were covered with a white cloth, and upon them were placed a variety of refreshments. The guests were of all ages and of all social positions. The tables were crowded with people, and the air was filled with the sound of voices and the fragrance of flowers.

From the pavilion came inspiring strains of music, and the floor was crowded with dancers. The music was of a most excellent quality, and the dancing was of a most graceful and pleasing character. The guests were of all ages and of all social positions. The tables were crowded with people, and the air was filled with the sound of voices and the fragrance of flowers.

On another portion of the grounds a well-supplied restaurant served a variety of refreshments. The guests were of all ages and of all social positions. The tables were crowded with people, and the air was filled with the sound of voices and the fragrance of flowers.

The committee used every effort to make all present enjoy themselves, and the day proved to be far more enjoyable than the two previous celebrations.

A SHORT ADDRESS.

In the afternoon the Gesangverein Virginia sang several selections, after which Mr. A. von N. Rosenheck, president of the Association, made a brief address as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen.—We are again assembled to celebrate the two hundred and ninth anniversary of the landing of the German pioneers in this country. It is a day of great importance to us, and it is a day of great importance to the world. It is a day of great importance to us, and it is a day of great importance to the world.

Why is this day, which is the anniversary of the arrival of the German pioneers in this country, so important to us? What does its celebration signify?

We know what drove our forefathers from their homes in the New World. They were determined to escape the persecutions which were at that time enacted against them during the war upon their religion. Hundreds of thousands of the brave and noble spirits of the German people fled from their homes to escape the political tyrannies of their country and to live in peace and happiness under the Stars and Stripes. Those pioneers determined to follow the principles and religion here which were being destroyed by fanatics throughout Europe. They have since the landing of the German pioneers in this country, and they have since the landing of the German pioneers in this country, and they have since the landing of the German pioneers in this country.

He induced them to come, as he had, during his stay in Germany, studied the pure character of the German people. He knew and honored the courageous upholding of principle and the free thought of the German people. But he came too early in conflict with the Puritan fanaticism of the New England settlers which is not to this day entirely settled.

Free thought and free religion and resistance against all laws which would curtail or destroy these are an heirloom our forefathers left to this country and to all their German descendants.

DEMON OF PERSECUTION.

We should arise as one man whenever the demon of fanatical persecution appears against our German emigrants and even against our beautiful language, which has been attacked by both the schools and secret organizations, and the celebration of this day signifies that we should always and altogether, as true Germans, arise in one solid column against these enemies of our republic.

No true nation can flourish where living, backsliding and corruption has sway. Political scheming and stealing, corruption and destruction of the ballot-box follow closely the footsteps of these demons even to the heart of the republic. As there is nobility in this land who loves and who is proud of the Stars and Stripes and the German-American citizen, let us all stand together and fight for victory against these unclean fanatical phantoms who wish to convert this great American republic into a despotic government in which every one must believe and act as these tyrannical rulers wish.

Therefore, my friends, let us give a thundering hurrah for the free and independent republic of America.

As soon as Mr. Rosenheck had concluded the singing, the "Watch on the Rhine" and the "Star Spangled Banner" and three cheers were given.

When night came lamps were lighted and the scene presented was one of beauty. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, and midnight chimes from the distant city added to the successful celebration of German day.

THE BAND MASTER'S DEATH.

Something About the Life of Patrick Gilmore—Love for Music.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, who died in St. Louis on Saturday, was well known to the residents of Richmond. He became most familiarly acquainted with the city while here at the Exposition of 1883. In the spacious Music Hall in the main building he with his many musicians made the popular airs more popular, and by his interpretation of ballads and melodious parts of operas reached the hearts of the masses. He fully appreciated the latter wishes, and gave it to them. Colonel Gilmore some years ago gave two grand concerts at the Mozart Academy, which were under the management of Messrs. Walter D. Mosses & Co. The concerts were repeated but recently in the same music hall.

GILMORE'S CAREER.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore was born on Christmas Day, 1820, in the County Galway, Ireland. During the days of his boyhood he showed an intense love for music.

His parents intended him for the priesthood, but finally placed him in a large mercantile house in Athlone. The head of the concern soon discovered that young Gilmore was devoting more time to music and musical instruments than to his duties as a business apprentice, but his talents were appreciated, and he was relieved from the drudgery of trade, with the understanding that he should teach the young sons of his employer.

At the age of fifteen young Gilmore was a student in Ireland. Athlone being a large garrison town, there were generally three or four British regiments quartered there, and the boy could always be found among the band musicians. A retired bandmaster and famous musician named Keating took the young Gilmore in hand, and put him through a course of harmony and instrumentation, so that in a short time he could play upon any instrument in the Athlone amateur band, of which he was a member and for which he composed several pieces.

It was the opinion of his teacher, Keating, that he would find a wider field for

his musical abilities in America, inasmuch as he had already arrived at great proficiency on the cornet, and he accordingly determined to try the experiment.

CAME TO BOSTON.

He arrived in Boston at the age of nineteen, and at once accepted a situation in the music store of the Messrs. Ordway. His services as a cornet player were immediately sought for, and his first engagement was as leader of a newly organized band in Charlestown. He successfully led the Suffolk and Boston brigade bands, and then accepted an offer of "a thousand a year" and all he could make to leave Boston and go to the neighboring city of Salem to lead the band there, which he did with great success for four years.

Returning to Boston he organized Gilmore's band, which soon became famous throughout the country. When the war broke out he and his band went to the front with the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers. Service in the cause found Gilmore at New Orleans in 1864, where all the bands and music in the military department were placed under his charge.

Here it was that he organized what may be styled his first great jubilee, the occasion being the restoration of civic power under the Stars and Stripes in that city. Three years after the first jubilee, which was entirely National in character, Gilmore yearned for a musical gathering which should represent all nations. With this idea he visited the chief Governments of Europe, the result being that in 1872 Boston was again the centre of attraction for the eyes and ears of all musical Christendom.

BIG GATHERING OF MUSICIANS.

Never in the world's history had there been such a gathering of musicians. The chorus numbered 20,000 voices, and the great orchestra 2,000 instruments. In addition to these the band of the Grenadier Guards, from London, came to represent the British, the band of the Garde Republicaine, from Paris, the French, and the band of the Kaiser Franz regiment, from Berlin, the Germans; while Johann Strauss stood up for the "Blue Danube" and Austria.

In 1873 Gilmore moved to New York and organized the now famous Twenty-second Regiment band, which, after playing for several seasons in Gilmore's Garden and making many concert tours throughout the country, even as far as San Francisco, went to Europe, and there won the reputation of being one of the finest military bands in the world.

There are few bandmasters who have made such a name for themselves and their country as Gilmore. In Europe he wrestled laurels from many competitors, and in this country he stood head and shoulders above all other leaders of military bands.

College Matriculates.

The number of students reported at Richmond College yesterday was 151. On the same date last year 169 had matriculated. They were later than usual this year in arriving, and a considerable number are yet to come. The session for 1892-93 commenced Thursday.

HUCKIN'S SOUPS.

Twenty-two Different Kinds—Exhibit Opens To-day at R. L. Christian & Co's.

Surprisingly delicious soups, made by Boston's "famous cooks." "Forty years—the standard." Served free of charge, in fine style—snowy linen—silver plate—elegant china service. Young lady in attendance. Don't fail to call.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

TEMPLE

Dry Goods Store,

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

Business Hours, 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

Cloaks, Cloaks, Cloaks

Special Bargain Sale of

CLOAKS.

The NEW CLOAKS will soon be here.

We do not intend mixing our last season's garments with new goods, though they are all good shapes, being bought late last season, but at greatly reduced prices—at half and some less than half price.

We will place on sale to-day all of these garments at prices that cannot fail to sell them. Among the lot are:

Misses' Reefers.

Misses' Cloaks.

Misses' Newmarkets.

Ladies' Jackets, Capes and Newmarkets.

We haven't space to speak of all, but mention one special offering at \$2.75.

We will include Misses' Navy Reefers, Misses' Long Cloaks and Ladies' Jackets. These are all odd garments and not all sizes in any one style.

This is only one bargain among many, but every one is a bargain.

A FEW NEW ITEMS FROM THE

Curtain Department.

Special Favorite Sham Holder, 25c. Have been sold for \$1. Call and see them.

Cherry Folding Screens, three-winged patent, double hinge, \$2 each.

32-inch French Cretonne, in latest colorings, 25c.

Cameo Drapery, 32 inches wide, 12 1/2c.

6-4 Tapestry Covers, fringed, 75c.

6-4 Fringed Chenille Covers, \$2, in new patterns and colorings, very choice.

Splendid assortment of Lace Curtains at very low prices, including Irish Point, Nottingham, etc., etc.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

A String of Facts

Can be told about the wonderful curative powers of that famous tonic—

Brown's Iron Bitters

Facts that mean health for the sick, strength for the weak, new life for all. It acts quickly on the blood, muscles, and nerves. Removes the pallor of the cheeks, banishes languor, provides nourishment, promotes strength, creates appetite, aids digestion—instills new vigor and vim throughout the entire system.

Ask your Druggist for THE GENUINE Brown's Iron Bitters.

Don't accept a cheap nostrum, instead.

Genuine has crossed red lines on wrapper.

SHOES.

ECONOMY!

2.

SHOE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

IN OUR EAST WINDOW we show many styles for ALL CLASSES

and any wear. LADIES' LACE AND BUTTON. PLAIN TOE AND

TIPPED, BROAD AND NARROW, a Shoe sold elsewhere at \$3.00.

FOR GENTLEMEN WE CAN SHOW A CALF LINE IN MANY

STYLES, all sizes and weights, at \$2.00, SOLD EVERYWHERE

ELSE AT \$3.00.

ECONOMY ONE-PRICE SHOE STORE

311 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

WHAT MEANS THIS?

\$150 WATCH for \$125

75 WATCH " 65

50 Plated Tea Set . . . 41

25 Opera Glass . . . 18

12 Opera Glass . . . 7

50 Solid Silver Dish " 40

Entire stock at 10 to 25 per cent. off for Cash.

SIMPLY THIS:

C. LUMSDEN & SON,

805 East Main Street—Pace Block—Temporary No.,

Offer at Sweeping reductions, WITH OUR GUARANTEE, entire stock

Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated-ware, Clocks, Opera-Glasses, Sterling Toilet

Articles, Gold Spectacles and Novelties,

UNTIL WE MOVE, A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

C. LUMSDEN & SON, : : No. 805 East Main Street,

Manufacturing Jewelers and Opticians.

(See 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31)

\$50 Worth of Goods for \$1 CASH and \$1 Per WEEK.

ROTHERT & CO.

505 EAST BROAD STREET.

Low Prices and Liberal Terms.

We desire to call your attention to our stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS AND

STOVES. In the FURNITURE DEPARTMENT will be found Walnut, Oak and Poplar

Chamber Suits, Hair-Cloth, Wool Plush, Silk Plush and Tapestry Parlor Suits, Sideboards,

Extension Tables, Lounges, Reed and Mattan Rockers, Pictures and Clocks.

CARPET DEPARTMENT: BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS

OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, ART-SQUARES, Etc.

STOVES. SQUARE AND ROUND HEATING STOVES.

COOK STOVES AND RANGES.

We will sell you any of the above goods at the lowest prices for CASH or on our

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